

REPAIRING WOOD WINDOWS

Historic windows make a significant contribution to a building's facade and interior character, and are important features of the overall streetscape within historic neighborhoods. Existing window sash and frames should therefore be repaired where possible. Unlike today's metals replacement windows, earlier wood units are constructed such that damaged portions may be repaired or replaced one part at a time. This approach results in savings over time for the building owner and insures that historic material will be retained to the greatest degree possible.

"Dutchman" or splicing repairs, which replace only the damaged portion of a sing~ component with material matching the original in all profiles and visual qualities, are recommended.

EPOXY CONSOLIDATION

Rotted wood components can often be repaired through epoxy consolidation. Epoxies are two-part compounds which protect wood fibers from additional moisture damage and provide a smooth, paintable surface. This is in some instances more cost effective than the labor-intensive splicing technique. You should specify only top-quality consolidation and patching materials specially formulated for wood (rather than metal cars or fiberglass boats).

DIVISION OF PARKS & FORESTRY

NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF

ENVIRONMENTAL

PROTECTION

HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
OFFICE

DOCUMENTATION

Occasionally deterioration is so advanced or extensive that replacement of the entire component (stile, rail, parting bead, etc.) with new matching material is warranted. Required replacements should match the originals in material, finish, configuration, and all sizes, shapes, profiles, and visual qualities. Conditions of deterioration beyond repair should be conclusively documented photographically. Additionally, where extensive replacement of sash and/or frames is proposed, a comprehensive existing-condition window survey specifying existing conditions for frame, sash, glazing, and hardware components may be required before review can be completed.

HISTORIC METAL WINDOWS

A Preservation Brief describing techniques for repairing historic metal windows is available upon request from this office.

ENERGY CONCERNS

Repairable windows should never be replaced with new units as a Weatherization measure.

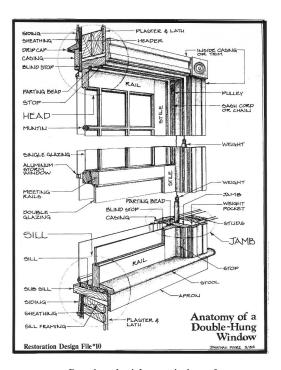
Alternatives to window replacement which

increase the energy efficiency of the overall building envelope are generally less costly and should be explored. These include: additional glazing through retrofitting or storms; extra attic and ceiling insulation; caulking; quality weatherstripping. Our FYI publications 'Retrofitting Historic Windows'1 and 1"insulation"11 provide additional guidance.

Additional Information Request

If repair of existing sash and frames cannot occur, please specify or provide:

- 1. Conclusive photographic documentation of deterioration beyond repair.
- Comprehensive existing-condition window survey detailing frame, sill, and all sash components.
- Head, jamb, and sash section drawings for existing and proposed new window units.
- Life-cycle cost estimates for repair; replacement in-kind; all other options explored.
- R-value estimates for repair and energy retrofit options vs all others, estimate payback period for each option.



Reprinted with permission of: THE OLD-HOUSE JOURNAL

PLEASE NOTE

Inappropriate window treatments may result in project denial for tax credit or state/federal funding purposes. Please telephone the Historic Preservation Office at (609)292-2023 for further assistance.

SUGGESTED READING

Myers, John H., "Preservation Briefs: 9, The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows". Washington, D.C. Technical Preservation Services, 1981

Park, Sharon C., "Preservation Briefs: 13, The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows". Washington, D.C. Teclinical Preservation Services, 1981

Smith, Baird M., "Preservation Briefs: 3, Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings". Washington D.C. Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, 1978

"Windows The Old House Journal" April 1982, entire issue





State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Parks and Forestry

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

P.O. Box 404, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0404 TEL: (609) 292-2023, 292-2028, 984-0140 FAX: (609) 984-0578



This publication has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. This program receives federal financial assistance for the identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted programs. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240